THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Ann.] SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1798. [Vol. VI.---No. 791.

VENDUE

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in every week, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be expoſed for ſale at the Vendue Store (corner of Prince and Water ſtreets

A VARIETY OF

WET & DRY GOODS.

Of which the particulars will be given previous to the ſale.

The VENDUE MASTERS will always keep the Store open for the reception of GOODS, and ſelling of ſuch articles therein between the times of public ſales as may be on limitation. They likewiſe offer their ſervices in tranſacting any kind of Commiſſion Buſineſs.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

April 5th, 1797.

Ricketts & Newton,

Have received and for ſale,

Salmon, Mackrel, Herrings, Shad, Beef, & Pork, } in barrels.

Harneſs, Skirting, Bridle, Carriage, and Soal } Leather.

Calf Skins and Boot Legs, a large aſſortment of Shoes, and a few bales of Humhums.

May 1.

ANNA GRAY,

FROM BALTIMORE,

BEGS leave to renew her reſpects to the Ladies of Alexandria and its vicinity, and to inform them that ſhe has recommenced buſineſs in the

MILLINERY LINE,

in Prince ſtreet a few doors weſt of Fairfax ſtreet where ſhe will be happy to receive their commands

By the firſt Spring veſſels to Baltimore, ſhe will be ſupplied with an aſſortment of every thing new and faſhionable, and has now on hand, a pleaſing variety of Bonnets, Hats, Caps, &c. &c.

May 1.

JOSHUA RIDDLE,

AT HIS STORE ON PRINCE STREET,

OFFERS FOR SALE,

450 buſhels Seed Potatoes,

of a very ſuperior quality.

500 bbls. well cur'd herrings

beſt mould candles in ſmall boxes, ſoap in do. whiſkey in barrels, beef in do, rice in tierces and barrels, indigo, loaf and brown ſugars, muſtard, Leiper's ſnuff, Queens ware in crates, Glaſs and Stone do.—A good aſſortment of

SHOES,

Conſiſting of mens' fine and coarſe, womens' Morocco, fancy, ſtuff, and leather, boys' fine and coarſe, miſſes' Morocco and black leather, childrens' Morocco and leather.

An aſſortment of

Freſh Teas.

April 28.

Now Landing,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

A quantity of inch, 2 inch

N. E. Plank and Scantling; half inch, 4.4, 5.4, 6.4, and 8.4 E. Shore Plank. He has alſo on hand, walnut plank and ſcantling, joiſt ſtuds, and window frame ſcantling; white oak ſills, girders and wall plates, ſhingles, ſcaffold and ladder poles, cedar and locuſt poſts, oars, handſpikes, and anchor ſtocks, houſe frames of different dimentions; lime and window glaſs, ſprigs; 4d. 6. 8. 10, 20, and 30d. nails, brads, and ſprigs, which will be ſold low for caſh or groceries, by

THOMAS PRESTON.

N. B. Houſe and Ship Joiner work done with neatneſs and diſpatch.

May 1.

John Johnſton

Has on hand a general aſſortment of

FASHIONABLE HATS,

Of the beſt quality, which he will ſell low. He has alſo a quantity of HAT TRIMMINGS, well aſſorted, conſiſting of Linings, fine and coarſe:—Galoon binding;—Red ſkins;—Bow-ſtrings;—Blocking twine;—Stoping bruſhes;—Logwood;—Copperas; &c. &c. with a good aſſortment of Furs.

January 27.

Jacob Hoffman,

FAIRFAX STREET.

Has on hand a general and well ſelected aſſortment of

India, German, and Fancy GOODS,

Which he will diſpoſe of low for Caſh.

April 28. tf

For Sale,

ON A LIBERAL CREDIT, FOR APPROVED NEGOTIABLE PAPER,

A three ſtory brick houſe

on Fairfax ſtreet, adjoining Meſſrs. Ricketts and Newton's, occupied by Meſſrs. Carne and Slade. Alſo five acres of Land in the commons in a good ſituation, near Spring Garden, enclоſed with a poſt and rail fence. For particulars apply to the ſubſcribers.

RICHARD VEITCH,
WILLIAM I. HALL,
JAMES WILSON,
Truſtees for W. I. Waſhington & Co.

April 24.

Ja's Patten & Ja's Dykes,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale at their Warehouſe on King-Street,

New-York Beef and Pork

in barrels, prime and cargo,
Moläſſes in hogſheads,
Freſh Raiſins in caſks,
Salt, ſuitable for the fiſhery, which will be ſold at a very moderate price.

THOMAS SIMMS,

At his ſtore, the lower end of Prince ſtreet,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A FEW HUNDRED BUSHELS OF

Excellent Seed Potatoes,

of a very ſuperior quality, which he will ſell at three ſhillings a buſhel to thoſe who take ten buſhels.

ALSO,

Some Fine Freſh Fruit.

March 29, tf

NOTICE.

THE Subſcriber is impowered to ſettle all the concerns of the Partnerſhip of ROBERT PATTON and CHARLES R. SCOTT, which expired on the firſt of January laſt; alſo thoſe of FORD, PATTON, & CO.—Therefore requeſts all perſons indebted to either concern, to make payment by the firſt of May next; as after that time, the neceſſary ſteps will be taken for the recovery of the ſame, without reſpect to perſons:—All thoſe having demands are deſired to render their accounts for ſettlement to

ROBERT PATTON.

Who has on hand a neat Aſſortment of

GOODS,

Suitable for the approaching ſeaſon, which he will ſell by the trunk or package, on a liberal credit.—Any perſon inclined to purchaſe the whole ſtock, will find his terms particularly advantageous, as he would prefer diſpoſing of them in that manner.

HE HAS ALSO FOR SALE, ON A LIBERAL CREDIT,

A valuable Mill and Tract of Land,

The Mill is ſituated on Broad Run, in Prince-William County, below the Manufacturing Mill of Mr. John Love. The Mill-houſe is two ſtories high, has two pair of ſtones in it, and good bolting cloths for country work. It could at a very ſmall expence be converted into a Manufacturing Mill, as the houſe is calculated for that purpoſe, and the ſituation a very favorable one. Adjoining the Mill is a tract of near 500 acres of tolerable good land, which h would diſpoſe of either with or without the Mill.

April 5.

POTOMAC LAND

OF the firſt quality, containing 400 acres, 200 of which are cloath'd with heavy white oaks, a tolerabel dwelling houſe, convenient barn, and ſmall orchard, is offered for ſale.

Lots in the city of Waſhington will be received as a part of the payment, if the terms of ſale and price are agreed on within 60 days, with

W. S. THOMPSON.

Alex. May 1.

The Columbian Mirror

AND

ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR.

MR. GIRD,

At the preſent intereſting criſis of the affairs of this country, it is of peculiar importance to us to diveſt ourſelves of former prejudices, and call reaſon to our aid. This criſis has been produced by the ſurprizing revolution in the government of the French nation, to whom all eyes have been directed for years paſt. In the early part, and indeed for a conſiderable period of their revolution, they had the good wiſhes and ſincere prayers of all friends to a republican form of government, which is ſo congenial to an American mind. At the commencement of the French revolution, the people of America were ſtill warm with the recollection of the riſe, progreſs, and events of their late glorious revolution, and their conſequent emancipation from the yoke of Great-Britain, and all that warm attachment and zeal for the French people, which would naturally ariſe from the aid they afforded us in our ſtruggle. To this praiſeworthy enthuſiaſm for their cauſe, I believe may be attributed the ſource of their unfriendly diſpoſition towards us for ſome time paſt, and their ſubſequent infamous conduct with regard to us. A candid review of theſe things may be uſeful at the preſent critical period.

At the arrival of the firſt miniſter from this new republic, he found the people of all claſſes warmly intereſted in the ſucceſs of his country's cauſe; and in fact, they were ſo amazingly enveloped in contemplating the aſtoniſhing tranſactions taking place in rapid ſucceſſion in the European world, that they loſt ſight of their own ſituation, and did not take time to conſider the conſequences which would ariſe from their plunging into a conteſt, the ſucceſs of which, at that day, was much to be doubted, and which every reaſon, moral and political, preſſed them to avoid. The government were equally poſſeſſed of this enthuſiaſm, and were equally ſincere in it, but their ſituation compelled them to deliberate before they committed the beſt intereſts of their country, in taking an active part with any of the powers then at war. The moſt powerful reaſons preſented themſelves for our taking a neutral poſition, and there was no heſitation in adopting it. The juſtice of the meaſure cannot be called in queſtion; indeed, Mr. Genet inſtantly admitted it, although he inſidiouſly endeavored to counteract it in the moſt ſhameful manner. Inſtead of ſhewing that reſpect to our government which he ought to have done, he immediately placed himſelf at the head of a party in direct oppoſition to our government, and was not only guilty of every kind of abuſe againſt the characters compoſing it, for their meaſures towards the French republic, but even endeavored to create diviſion with reſpect to their local arrangements; unhappily he ſucceeded but too well. An infamous appeal from the government to the people cloſed his diplomatic career. His ſucceſſor but too nearly followed his ſteps, (but with more caution for ſome time) by interfering with the domeſtic diſturbance ariſing in conſequence of the exciſe law. What had he to do with it? Mr. Fauchet was recalled; and it was hoped, and believed with ſome foundation, that the French government, in ſelecting another character for their miniſter here, had found one with the diſpoſition, and who would poſſeſs inſtructions, to cloſe the breach which had been made by the unjuſt conduct of his predeceſſors. How contrary to this expectation was his conduct? It is too well known! During the miniſtry of the two former miniſters, it was believed by many good men, that they acted contrary to the views of their government, and their recal ſtrengthened the belief; but alas! Mr. Adet ſoon deſtroyed that belief by convincing us that their whole conduct was approved of by the government, and conſonant to their expreſs directions, and that they meant to go ſtill further. With Mr. Adet all diplomatic intercourſe was ſuſpended.

The ſubſequent conduct of the French has been marked with depredations, cruelties and inſults, unexampled; and when we find that we are to expect nothing but a continuance of ſuch injuries or ſurrender our independence, can we heſitate, my fellow-citizens, to place ourſelves in a poſture of defence?—Let us ſhew to the world that we deſire *peace*; that we have been and ſtill are willing to make ſacrifices to retain that bleſſed ſituation—but, that our independence is a ſacred depoſit, the leaſt particle of which we will not ſurrender but with our lives. To juſtice we are entitled, and it is *all* we have aſked for, as the inſtructions to our envoys have fully proved.

Let us unite then in a determination to repel with the ſpirit of an independent people every indignity offered to our character as a nation, and I am convinced we need not fear the power of any adverſary, but continue to be a free and a happy people.

LUCIUS.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR.

MR. GIRD,

The late tax upon venders of foreign articles ſeems at length to have excited the general diſcontent of the people of Alexandria.

An inveſtigation into its principles ſeems to juſtify a concluſion that it is unconſtitutional.

This diſcovery has very unfortunately been made rather too late, according to cuſtom, to do us any immediate ſervice.—We have however the liberty to growl—We can ſhew our teeth, and d——n the law. And having expended our time as well as our property in unavailing complaints, have the reward of children for our trouble, and the ſheriff the money.

Without pretence to the gift of divination, it appears not improbable from the informal manner in which this ungracious requiſition has been made—that doubts of its being carried into effect, had been contemplated.

You are (I believe contrary to all former cuſtom) required to attend the ſheriff, pay him your tax—get his receipt—and then ſeek out the commiſſioners at leaſt half a mile diſtant, who upon your producing a receipt, grants you a licenſe unprepared, either to relieve the commiſſioner, or to ſtamp to ſome dignity of form at leaſt on its ſurface.

It muſt be a reflection on the intellects of our repreſentatives to ſuppoſe they could be ignorant of the principles of any law they ſanction with their vote; and on their integrity, if inattentive to the intereſts of their conſtituents.

The unequal operation of this tax alone conſidered, will, independent of its other features, ſerve to ſhew that we require men to repreſent us as a commercial people—who informed with trade—and the different claſſes of traders, may accommodate the various taxes, we are I fear to expect, with a proper conſideration to their abilities.—Theſe are the men we want, leaving politics to the ſpeculation of Europe to refine on the miſeries of the ſubject.

Several in this town to my knowledge, men of economy, have not been able to advance the tax without borrowing.—And it ſeems pretty clear that to pay the fine would probably diſtreſs even the rich—and certainly ruin the ſmall traders.

One might be led to ſuppoſe, that a ſynod of eccleſiaſtics had framed this unjuſt and rigorous law, by conſidering men on earth, as in the grave, where there is no diſtinction.

We shall shortly have an opportunity of judging of the wisdom of our choice, in our late election, by their opposition, or concurrence, in whatever may be contended for, in our next assembly.

We are on the eve of a war; and subjects materially affecting our commercial interests, and the prosperity of this town in particular, will afford occasions for the exercise, and probation of their abilities—and opportunities to the inhabitants, to decide on them, and their dispositions to their service.

In the mean time, I would submit to the consideration of my fellow citizens, the propriety of calling a meeting, for the purpose of appointing a committee, for forming a correspondence with other commercial towns of this state; for obtaining a sense of the general opinion on this tax:—and to proceed accordingly.

It is expected, if this is attended to, with that temperance, and unanimity, becoming the respectability of one, and perhaps the first commercial, town in the state, benefits will accrue (even more than can be at present contemplated) to reward our labors.

C.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR.

Mr. Gird,

At a time like the present, when the dignity of our national government is either to be supported, or abandoned to serve the corrupt views of a foreign nation, it is important that the opinions of the people at large should be well understood, and that the sentiments expressed by a few, should not be intruded on the public as those of many.

I have been led to these reflections by perusing a list of toasts published in the Times of yesterday, drank by "a number *of the members of the Mechanical Relief Society assembled at Mr. M'Knight's Tavern." Now in order that it may be generally known how large a* number *were assembled to express the sentiments contained in some of those toasts, and that the citizens of Alexandria (particularly those who compose that society) may not be implicated in the disgrace—be it known that the* number *then assembled was* twelve *and no more; and of that* twelve, *I believe some are very far from coinciding in such sentiments. It is strange the Editors did not do the author of the volunteer toast the*

Y. Z.

May 2.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR.

ON DUELLING.

Mr. Gird,

Much has been said of the evil of duelling, and many are well convinced of it; but few gentlemen know how to avoid it, in certain situations. A man of virtuous habits, and polite manners, will afford but few occasions to the challenger, or to the insults of the quarrelsome, and these few will be independent of himself. But as such critical cases do sometimes happen, the gentleman is reduced to the necessity of exposing his life, contrary to his own conviction of duty, or, of being obnoxious to that disgrace which prejudice will inflict upon him. May not a remedy be found for this disease of society, in a firm resolution to insult no one, and to avoid the company of such as are given to quarrel, and to treat with contempt the person who insults, as well as to put the law in force against him that would disturb the public or private peace of Society? May we not suggest this as a proper subject for the pen in this country, where the vice of duelling is so prevalent; and might it not be handled with tenderness to individual feeling?

Extract from a letter of the Honorable Harrison G. Otis, *addressed to the Hon.* William Heath.

"Those causes of war may be termed unjust, which are assumed as pretences to commit hostilities, with views to gratify the lust of ambition or conquest.—Whenever the rulers of a nation are enclined to levy war, and are in a condition to prosecute it with a prospect of success, so fertile is invention that pretences are easily found in spite of all the caution and of all the concessions, which can be used to avert this fatal calamity. A libel, a caricature, a pretended affront to a minister or to a mistress, causes the most trivial and contemptible, have given birth to cruel and destructive wars. While prudence and policy forbid the *United States* to furnish to any nation a just cause of war; there is no reason to hope that the most timid caution and circumspection will avail to restrain the French Republic from proceeding to the last extremities against this country, whenever she shall be at leisure for this purpose, and shall be confirmed in the belief that our internal divisions, and blind infatuation in her favor will enable her if not to conquer, at least to divide the Union. She will make no other war upon us but a maritime war, which, God knows, is bad enough at present, until she feels assured of that result. War is not the most effectual instrument nor the first which France employs in the manufacture of the Rights of Man; spies, emissaries, exclusive patriots and the honest but deluded mass of the people are the tools with which in other countries she carves revolutions out of the rough material. The generals and soldiers are reserved to give the finishing stroke, the last polish, but the main job is accomplished before these are taken in hand. If our American hearts of oak can be shivered and splintered by instruments of the first description, war will not be wanting to assimilate it to models already before our eyes; but if it should prove too tough and tenacious for those, the French will not attempt to hew the block with a sword, or pierce it with a bayonet. The object, Sir, of the present Directory is to divide the people from the Government, and subdivide the people from each other. You are assured of this by our Envoys who have been sent to that country, and whose patriotism and services entitle them to full credit. You are assured of it by the capture and plunder of American property continued and increasing for four years; and by their decrees which expose our citizens to the penalties of piracy, when pressed into foreign service. But above all you are assured of it by the fearful fate of other countries, by the blood-stained revolution of Geneva, the incorporation of Belgium, the subjugation of Holland, the divisions of Italy, the sale of Venice, the commotions of Switzerland, and their known designs upon Louisiana and the Floridas. Can you, Sir, seriously doubt of their hopes and expectations that Georgia, the Carolinas and Virginia will pass under their yoke? That they have an eye upon a Cis-Apalachian, as well as upon a Trans-Apalachian republic? Or that when their projects are matured they will not wait for us to arm our vessels, to justify oper. hostilities?

What reason can be assigned to make it probable that we may rely upon an exemption from this general deluge, or that our ark will float upon the surface until the peaceful *dove* returns with the *Olive Branch?* Surely their conduct towards us does not encourage these hopes—by their decrees they have made pretences for condemning our property in the front of a plain treaty, and faster than we could conform to their capricious requisitions, they have made new decrees and new pretences. Finding at length with what meekness we have sustained these outrages, they have abjured pretences and made war upon our commerce scarcely deigning to assign a colorable reason. Do you not believe, Sir, that these decrees, which directly or indirectly affect the greater portion of our commerce, will be backed by others that will sweep off all that is left? Sir, be not deceived, they have already commenced the only war which they can prosecute against us with success during the present posture of affairs in Europe. The only war which they will ever attempt, if we remain united. But they exult in the persuasion that we cannot continue so.—They flatter themselves that their agents by fostering our local animosities have completed the most arduous part of the business, already their geographers with the scale and dividers mark out the Map of America her future circles, departments and municipalities. Already their Buonapartes and Barnadotts are planning future triumphs! Here with the army of the Mississippi and Ohio! There with the army of the Chesapeak and Deleware.—Remember, Sir, things much less probable have come to pass.

It is for these reasons, believing that the navigation and Commerce of this country, have a claim to protection, and that a permission for a private armament if not perfectly adequate to afford such protection, is more efficacious than any other, and such as individuals have a natural right to estimate for themselves: Believing that this measure cannot accelerate a war by furnishing a just cause of complaint, and that nothing on our part will prevent war, if the opinion becomes confirmed that we are a divided people—I am content to declare, that in my opinion this right should not be prohibited by law. I repeat that I am still ready to co-operate in such restrictions as may tend to remove the scruples and principal objections of its opposers. I should be content to limit it to vessels of a certain tonnage, to cargoes not contraband or consisting of the property of any powers at war, and to require bond from the owners of vessels, and it is probable that the right of arming will be modified by certain restrictions of this nature".

FROM THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

ALARMING DESERTION.

What would we think of a soldier placed in a most important station, on whose fidelity and vigilance the fate of the whole army is depending, should be desert his post at an hour of danger and alarm, and leave every thing exposed to the enemy? Is there any such difference between a military and a civil trust, that the soldier should be branded with infamy in such circumstances, while the legislator and the statesman expects to escape without reproach? I see none such. Never since America has been a nation has she known so eventful, so alarming a crisis; and yet, strange to tell, never has there been such a general and early desertion from Congress as at this time—upon a call of the yeas and nays a few days since, in the House of Representatives, it appeared that one fourth of the whole house was absent. They are daily dropping off. There are at this time, six members absent from the Senate; and what is worse, *all* from the federal side. What do these gentlemen mean? What can they seriously think of their own conduct? Because they have it in their *power* to draw their wages, and get into a stage at any time, do they believe they have the *right* to do so? Is it consistent with the high duty, with the fidelity and vigilance they owe their country? Are they not responsible for the fate of the United States, as far as depends upon their exertions to preserve them, and what will be their situation, what expiation can they make to their ruined country, if either salutary measures are lost, or noxious ones adopted in their absence? To attend a county court, to visit a sick cousin, to see their wives, to ride for the air, or to travel for the vapours, are sufficient apologies for the most alarming and unwarrantable neglect of public duty ever known—Or are these gentlemen *afraid* to stay and give their votes in these critical times, lest France should proscribe them as traitors?—No wisdom, talents or virtue can alleviate such conduct, or entitle them to the confidence of their country.

PATRIOTISM.

EXTRACT

From a Political Pamphlet, published in Philadelphia,

ENTITLED,

WHAT IS OUR SITUATION, AND WHAT ARE OUR PROSPECTS?

EMBARGO.

"*Some talk of an Embargo—what is this but a weak confession of cowardice—a paltry and momentary refuge from danger—a slothful and ineffectual measure of defence, an indiscriminate stroke of distress at friend and foe, citizen and foreigner, rich and poor; a plentiful source of discontent and rebellion, as idleness and distress are the most productive roots of mischief and crimes; we shall become the prey of each other, and the poor being thrown out of all employment and raging for bread, will despoil their more wealthy neighbors of their surplus. The produce of the farmer will rot in his barns—The mechanic will drop his useless implements, and industry sicken with sloth—The American strength will become enfeebled and relaxed by closely confined at home, and eating and drinking in idleness, we shall sink into a state of sickly torpor, and languishing disease—Ruin will be the inevitable consequence of such a state—We shall soon witness, and with a morbid indifference too, a prostration of our independent spirit, a mean and habitual servility of disposition, an aversion to action and exertion; and, in short, all the diseases by which indolence and sloth destroy the natural body, will consume the political—We shall die in dishonor and rot in infamy—If we should ever dare to crawl out again from our skulking holes, it will be with the feeble, tottering step of a man just emerging from years of close confinement without wholesome air, exercise, or diet—like sheep we shall be daily strolling about our streets with vacant countenance and lounging stride—Not even the question of* "what news?" *will be heard; for we shall be struck from the list of nations—become a blank—be concerned about nothing that passes in the world, nor have any body to be concerned for us or our fate—All business being at an end, we shall have nothing to do but eat, drink, sleep, and rot in sloth and idleness—Every arm unnerved, every mental talent dormant, like those unhappy lands of fiction, where the baneful wand of some malicious magician, has wrapt the people in an everlasting sleep, and fixed them in impenetrable marble. The noisy hum of industry will be no more heard among us—the hammer rests on the anvil, and the axe lies rusting in the earth—Commerce being assassinated in a blow, the revenues and resources that spring from her will fail at once—Taxes the most odious and oppressive must then be resorted to, to supply the current expences of the government; while the means of paying any tax whatever in any possible shape, are entirely cut off.*"

FROM A PETERSBURG PAPER.

TALLEYRAND PERIGORD.

At this critical period of affairs betwixt the United States and France, some account of the present active leader of the affairs of the latter, may not be unacceptable—T. P. the exiled bishop of Autun, sought for and found an asylum from his blood stain'd, Democratic Countrymen, in this country:—In '96, he was in Pennsylvania, and there surveyed the lands on the Bald-Eagle-Creek, the most fertile in the state, and being by the glorious uncertainty of the revolutionary wheel about to be recalled to France, his native country, he wisely considered that the part of Democratic hero, never proved very lasting; and as he might again stand in need of his former friendly retreat, he purchased a tract of an immense amount of Rob't. Morris; the deeds were drawn, but were to remain in the hands of gentlemen in Philadelphia, provisionally, until T. P. should be enabled by his HONEST exertions in France to pay the purchase money. The 50000l. lately demanded for him as a douceur for permitting the Envoys of the United States, to an interview with the Directory of France, may, perhaps, be repeated in Philadelphia.

The above are facts that can be substantiated by the person who drew the deeds and transacted the whole business.—He is ready to come forward if required.

FROM THE NORFOLK HERALD.

Messrs. Willett & O'connor,

Enclosed is an abstract from an old European Magazine, delineating at large, the national character of France, in the year 1773, prior to any aid granted to the United States of America, and which fully proves the character attributed to them by every impartial Historian.

CORRESPONDENT.

CHARACTER of the FRENCH NATION, written by a gentleman who resided many years in France.

The French in general are vain trifling, changeable, and insincere:

Too vain to approve any but themselves:

Too trifling to think deeply or act nobly:

Too changeable to be capable of true esteem:

Incapable of true friendship, therefore insincere.

Their politeness is trade, because troublesome:

Goodnature——*selfish.*
Virtue——*in theory.*
Knowledge——*borrwed.*
Humanity and liberty——*on their lips.*
Courage——*in their honor.*
Magnificence——*at court.*
Strength——*in their numbers.*
Religion——*doistered.*
Riches——*in appearance.*
Impartiality——*not to be found.*
Cleanliness——*to no where.*
Learning——*in a few.* And
Dissipation——*in all.*

They are
Mischievous——*as apes.*

Cunning——*as foxes.*
False——*as wolves.* And
Cruel——*as tygers.*
As a nation,
Luxurious and effeminate.
Suspected by all; and
Confided in by none.
If rich——*you are adored.*
Poor *despised.*
Diffident——*laughed at.*
Sincere——*deceived.*
Friendly——*imposed upon by them.*
Their merits:
Ingenious, sober, social, cheerful, and obliging.

Alexandria, May 5.

The schooner Betsey, Emmons, of this port was condemned at St. Martins—and the schooner Phœbe, of Edenton (N. C.) which was insured in this town, was also condemned in Guadaloupe, under the law of 1744.

On the 30th ult. the house of representatives of the United States went into a committee of the whole on a bill supplementary to, and making alterations in an act for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt; when, after considerable discussion, and adopting several amendments, it was again recommitted to a select committee. The bill from the senate to authorize the president of the United States to cause to be purchased or built a number (not exceeding ten) of small vessels to be equipped as gallies, or otherwise, for which it is proposed to appropriate 80,000 dollars, was committed to the committee of the whole on the state of the union: and that committee was discharged from the farther consideration of the bill authorising a provisional army, and it was referred to the committee for the protection of commerce, and the defence of the country, to report such alterations and amendments therein as they shall think proper.

Dispatches, to the 6th of February, inclusive, from our envoys at Paris, have been received by the Executive—purporting, that as they were still unacknowledged by the government of France, they had determined to apply for pass ports to quit the country as soon as possible. (Gaz. U. S.)

A letter from Curracoa, of the 2d inst. is silent respecting the place being attacked by the British, as reported by the last accounts from La Guira.

By the sch. St. Patrick, arrived at New-York, in 15 days from Curracoa information has been received that the captain of a French privateer of 18 guns, belonging to Guadaloupe, declared in presence of a number of Americans that he had orders to put to the sword all neutrals who should make any resistance, & that Victor Hughes said, it was stipulated in his commission.

The happy effect which has been produced by the publication of the Dispatches from our Envoys at Paris, is beyond calculation—Americans are now cemented—but *few*, very few indeed, now approbate French measures. The deluded honest man now sees how he has been dup'd by designing intrigues—has quit them—lays his hand upon his breast, and swears allegiance to his country! Men of business begin to stir—they no longer fear the dangers threatened by a division of the people, so much calculated upon by internal and eternal enemies!—NO! THEY ARE VERY SAFE—FOR AMERICA NOW LEANS BUT ONE WAY! The dispatches have created an enthusiastic Americanism that will prove her salvation.

These thoughts are not chimerical—The expressions of public meetings from one end of the Continent to the other, evince the fact. And our Songs likewise found them abroad.

The entertainments announced for the Benefit of Mr. SHAW are such as will, no doubt, insure him a full house. The Mountaineers of the YOUNGER COLEMAN, stands unrivalled on the list of modern dramatic productions; the Farce possesses a very large portion of the true *vis comica*; and the patriotic song of itself, is a sufficient treat to REAL *Columbians*. But, exclusive of those considerations, the Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexandria and its vicinity, are particularly called upon to recompence Mr. SHAW's generosity, in giving up his night for the purpose of advantaging the Academy of this town. Such acts we seldom experience; but when they occur, they should not go unrewarded.

SONG,

To be sung This Evening, at Mr. SHAW'S BENEFIT.

TUNE—*President's March.*

Hail Columbia! happy land;
Hail ye Heroes! Heav'n born band,
Who fought and bled in freedom's cause,
Who fought and bled in freedom's cause,
And when the storm of war was gone,
Enjoy'd the peace, your valor won.
Let Independence be our boast,
Ever mindful what it cost;
Ever grateful for the prize,
Let its altar reach the skies.
Firm—united—let us be,
Rallying round our liberty,
As a band of brothers join'd,
Peace and safety we shall find.

II.

Immortal Patriots! rise once more,
Defend your rights, defend your shore,
Let no rude foe with impious hand,
Let no rude foe with impious hand,
Invade the shrine where sacred lies,
Of toil and blood the well-earn'd prize,
While offering peace, sincere and just,
In Heaven we place a manly trust,
That truth and justice will prevail,
And every scheme of bondage fail.
Firm—united—let us be,
Rallying round our liberty,
As a band of brothers join'd,
Peace and safety we shall find.

III.

Sound, sound, the trump of Fame,
Let WASHINGTON's great name,
Ring thro' the world with loud applause,
Ring thro' the world with loud applause,
Let every clime to freedom dear,
Listen with a joyful ear.
With equal skill, with Godlike pow'r,
He governs in the fearful hour
Of horrid war, or guides with ease
The happier times of honest peace.
Firm—united—let us be,
Rallying round our liberty,
As a band of brothers join'd,
Peace and safety we shall find.

IV.

Behold the chief who now commands,
Once more to serve his country stands
The rock on which the storm will beat,
The rock on which the storm will beat,
But arm'd in virtue, firm and true,
His hopes are fixed on Heav'n and you,
When hope was sinking in dismay,
When glooms obscur'd Columbia's day,
His steady mind, from changes free,
Resolv'd on death or liberty.
Firm—united—let us be,
Rallying round our liberty,
As a band of brothers join'd,
Peace and safety we shall find.

FROM THE NORFOLK HERALD.

Mr. HERO *(who gave us the Cape Francois news in our last) says, we were not correct in stating,* "that provisions were scarce, &c." *in Cape Francois. He asserts, that so far from having any want of provisions &c.* the arsenals and ware-houses were fully stocked. ☞ *We are really much pleased in being able, thus early, to correct* unintentional misstatements, *particularly, as it may be the means of preventing many speculating in a quarter, which has already proved a severe scourge to* American commerce.

[The paragraph alluded to in the above remark, was received by me on Wednesday last. I considered it coming from a FRENCH HERO, *as an intended* Gull-Trap, *therefore did not give it place.—The event, I trust, will justify my conduct.—The remark is published for the benefit of my mercantile readers.]*

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 30.

INCENDIARIES.

Three anonymous letters have lately been directed to the President of the United States, (the last received yesterday morning) threatening to set fire to the city on the ninth of May next. CITIZENS! *the utmost vigilance is necessary to protect your lives and property from such infernal designs. One unguarded hour may lay your city in ashes.*

GEORGE CABOT, *Esq. is nominated by the President of the United States, Secretary of the Navy.*

Extract of a letter dated Cape Francois, the 12th April.

"On Saturday last anchored in this harbor from Brest, three French 44 gun ships, the officers of which bring accounts that our commissioners at Paris were received, but treated very indifferently; one of them with whom I was conversing on that head, seemed to signify that they had nothing to fear from them, that they would have to return without any kind of satisfaction; likewise, that the least particle of British manufacture in American bottoms, subjects vessel and cargo to instant condemnation, and that all contracts made with them by the Americans, are to be paid punctually: but not a word respecting *old debts.* Good God! it is astonishing to be eye witnesses to their unjust, illegal conduct towards the Americans; there have been ten or twelve prizes since I have been here, among which captain Crane, in the schooner Yeatman, a schooner of capt. Bails, bound to Gonaives. Capt. Crane is the only one cleared. An English flag of truce is just come into the harbor.

"P. S. I learned after sealing the inclosed, that a new commissary is arrived in the frigates. Our black general Toussant, has been defeated in an attempt to invade St. Mark, with the loss of about 1000 men; they are now enlisting every Frenchman in the streets, in order to make another attack. A gentleman of about 30 years of age, is now here from Boston, who has been so ill treated by the government, till he is quite distracted, and this morning he made an attempt on his life: he is not yet dead—but fortitude in this case is truly necessary; when I reflect on their malicious proceedings, look around on all sides, and see their abandoned principles, together with their antipathy towards our country, I am ready to exclaim where are the men who yet respect their cause, and would not be converted at what I am witness to."

ERRATUM.

☞ *The readers of the* MIRROR *will please to notice the following erratum in the last paper:—The word* allo, *in the sixth line of the second column, should be read* a tax; *so that the sentence will be*—"It is a tax arising, &c. &c."

☞ *A meeting of the Gentlemen, Subscribers to the Coffee House, is particularly requested at 12 o'clock THIS DAY, at which time, business of importance will be laid before them.*

THEATRE.

The last Benefit this Season,

MR. SHAW'S NIGHT.

BY DESIRE.

THIS EVENING, Saturday, May 5,
Will be presented, for the last time this season,
a Play interspersed with songs, called

THE MOUNTAINEERS

Written by George Coleman, Esq.
With new scenery (painted by Mr. Bartlett) dresses, and decorations.
In Act 2d, The favorite Glee of "YOU HIGH BORN SPANISH NOBLEMAN," *by Messrs. Bartlett, Radcliffe and Hamilton.*
Between the Play and Farce, a new Song to the tune of the President's March,
"HAIL COLUMBIA."
As sung by Mr. Fox of the New Theatre, Philadelphia with unbounded applause—by Mr. Bartlett.
In the course of the evening, Mr. Bartlett will sing, "SHEPHERDS I HAVE LOST MY LOVE."
To which will be added, a celebrated Farce, (never performed here,) written by William Macready, Esq of the Covent Garden Theatre, London, called

The Irishman in London.

The doors to be opened at half past five, and the performance to begin precisely at half past six o'clock.
☞ Tickets to be had of Mr. Shaw, St. Asaph street, and at the usual places.

TO HIRE,
An active, strong Negro Wench,
between 17 and 18 years of age.——Apply to the Printer,

PRICES CURRENT,

Alexandria, May 5.

FLOUR.

Superfine, from 30 to 32s.
Fine, from 27 to 29s.

		D.	C.		D.	C.
ANCHORS,	lb.		13			
Bread, ship	C.	3				
——— pilot	———	4	50	to	5	50
Butter	lb.		19½	to		21
Beef,	C.	8	0	to	9	0
Beans	bush.		75			
Barley	———	1	0			
Brandy, French	Gall.	1	42	to	1	90
——— Spanish	———	1	25	to	1	50
Bees Wax	lb.		27½			
Bacon hams	———		14	to	0	17
Coffee (scarce)	———		26	to	0	30
Copperas	C.	3	0			
Corn, Indian	bush.		42	to	0	50
Cotton,	lb.		36	to	0	40
Cordage	C.	12	0	to	14	
Chocolate	lb.		18	to	0	25
Candles, dipt	———		16⅔			
——— mould	———		20⅔			
Cheese, English	———		41⅔			
——— American	———		12½	scarce		
Cyder	bbl.	3	50	to	4	50
Chalk	Cwt.	1				
Coal	bush.		25			
Corks	gross	2				
Clover seed	bush.	12				
Duck, Am. No. 1	bolt.	16	0			
——— Russian	———	15	0	to	18	
——— Ravens	———	12	0	to	12	50
Fish, Salmon	bbl.	10	0			
——— Herrings	———	4	50	to	5	
——— Mackarel	———	9	0			
Flax seed	———		75			
Flax	———		15			
Glass, 10 by 8	100ft	12	0	to	13	0
Gin, Hollands	Gall.	1	0			
——— Country (dull)	———		75	to	0	83⅓
Gunpowder	lb.		50	to	0	66
Ginger, Race	C.	6	0			
——— Ground	———	8	33⅓			
Hemp	T.	266	66⅔			
Hops	lb.		15	to	0	20
Hides, dried	Piece		9⅓			
——— green	———		5½			
Iron, Pig	T.	31	66⅔			
——— Country bar	C.	5	0		6	0
——— Russian do.						
——— Swedish, do.						
Lead, Sheet	———	6	33⅓			
——— Bar	———	8	0			
Leather, Soal	lb.		15	to	16½	
——— Upper	———		33⅓			
Lampblack	———		15			
Molasses	Gall.		54	to	58	
Nutmegs	lb.	6	0			
Nails 20d.	———					
——— 10d.	———					
——— 8d.	———					
——— 6d.	———		12½			
Oil, Florence	Case.	5	0			
——— Linseed	Gall.	1	0	to	1	33
——— Liver	bbl.	12	0			
Oats	bush.		50			
Pepper	lb.		33⅓			
Pimento	———		16⅔			
Pitch	bbl.	3	33⅓			
Pork, Cargo	———	18	0	to	22	
——— Mess						
——— Prime						
Peas	bush.		75			
Raisins	Cask.	7	50	to	8	
Rice	C.	2	50	to	3	
Rosin	bbl.	4				
Rum, W. I.	Gall.	1	0	to	1	33½
—— New England	———		75	to	0	79
Rye	bush.		75			
Saltpetre, refined	lb.		75			
Soap, brown	———		10			
——— white	———		14½			
Starch first quality	———		12½			
——— second do.	———		8			
Staves (W. O.) Hhd.	1200	25	66⅔			
——— bbl.	———	13	33⅓			
Sugar, Brown	C.	12		to	15	
——— Loaf	lb.		29	a	30	
Salt, Rock	bush.		62	to	75	
——— Lisbon	———		58	to	66	
Steel, German	lb.		13⅓			
Tar	bbl.	2	50			
Turpentine	———	3	33⅓			
Tea, Bohea	lb.		58			
——— Souchong	———	1	16½	scarce.		
——— Hyson	———	1	50			
Tobacco	———	6	50	to	7	0
Wine, Madeira	Gall.	2	0	to	2	50
——— Sherry	———	1	0	to	1	16½
——— Lisbon	———	1	0			
——— Teneriffe	———	0	66	to	75	
——— Port	———	1	16½			
Wheat	bu.	1	25			
Whiskey	gl.		58	to	66⅔	

ORIGINAL POETRY.

"I give my NOISELESS *hours, bleſt* POETRY, *to thee."*

THE MONTH OF MAY.

LINES ADDRESSED TO ********

Awake my friend and hail the month of May,
And liſten to the red-breaſt's cheering note,
For ſweet he ſings, and more than uſual gay,
With melody he charms his little throat.

Upon yon ſpray he ſits devoid of care,
And varies in his ſong, now ſoft, now wild;
Sing on ſweet bird, for nothing can compare
To thy lov'd lay ſo plaintive, ſweet, and mild.

Awake my friend and hail the month of May,
Dear nature now exerts its utmoſt powers,
For rob'd anew appears each tender ſpray,
Yon laylock buſh is bending with its flow'rs.

And ſoon the roſe its rich perfume will yield,
And with its ſweets ambroſial all around;
It far excels the beauties of the field,
Tho' beauties now doth every where abound.

Come wake my friend, and hail the month of May,
And let us haſten to the diſtant lawn;
Shake off dull ſloth and let us haſte away,
While yet the dew drop hangs upon the thorn.

We'll ſeek ſome lonely melancholy ſtream,
That murmuring rolls among the woods along,
And friendſhip full ſhall be our conſtant theme,
To love and friendſhip dedicate our ſong.

Then wake my friend and hail the month of May
When ev'ry ſhrub ſo beautiful appears;
Oh! could we woo; Oh! could we court its ſtay,
We would not think intreaties loſt, or tears.

But ah! in vain, for time flies ſteady by,
Nor will it wait for me, dear girl, or you;
Oh! then, that ſorrow ne'er may cloud thy ſky,
Be ſure that thou doſt wiſdom's paths purſue.

ELIZA.

May 1.

Public Notice.

Purſuant to a Deed of truſt made to the ſubſcriber by John Mandeville, bearing date the twenty ſecond day of December, 1797, recorded in the county court of Fairfax, will be ſold at Public Auction, on the premiſes, on the ninth day of June next, viz.

Four acres of Land in the vicinity of Alexandria, with a valuable Merchant Mill, with two water wheels, and three pair of ſtones, and other improvements thereon, with the appurtenances and privileges thereunto belonging. Alſo, an undivided moiety or half part of a certain piece or parcel of ground, containing ten acres on Great Hunting Creek, in the ſame neighbourhood, with certain rights and privileges in and to the waters of ſaid creek, the whole ſubject to John Stump and John Thomas Ricketts, to a certain annuity, that they agreed to pay to Charles Alexander, provided he ſhould hereafter eſtabliſh a title, which he then ſuppoſed he had to the premiſes. Will be ſold at the ſame time a Mill Seat on the main branch of Cammeron Run, between the Mills of Wartlhorne and Alliſon, about five miles from Alexandria, the fall of water conſiderable, little ſhort of 30 feet, and land ſufficient for the improvements. Two thouſand two hundred and ſixty dollars of the purchaſe money will be required to be paid down, and the remainder to be paid by inſtalments in three, ſix, and nine months, the purchaſers or purchaſer giving notes with approved indorſers negociable at the Bank of Alexandria. Therefore the aforeſaid property is expoſed to ſale to indemnify and reimburſe to Iſaac M'Pherſon, the ſum of two thouſand two hundred and ſixty dollars, which he has paid, and is liable to pay on his indorſement of the ſaid John Mandeville's notes, diſcounted in the Bank of Alexandria.

WILLIAM HERBERT.

Alex. May 3.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

ON HARPER'S WHARF,

Madeira, Sherry, Port, Liſbon, and Malaga Wines; Jamaica, Windward Iſland, and New-England Rum; Cogniac, Bourdeaux, Peach, and Apple Brandy; Hollands Gin, Whiſkey, Molaſſes, Bohea, Souchong, Hyſon-ſkin, Hyſon, and Young Hyſon Teas; Muſcovado and Loaf Sugars, Coffee, Chocolate, Spermaceti Candles in ſmall boxes, mould and dipped do. white and brown Soap, Muſtard, Cayenne and black Pepper, Barley in kegs and barrels, Allum and Cadiz Salt, ſhip, pilot, and ſoft Bread, and a quantity of empty Wine Bottles, &c.

JAMIESON & BARTLEMAN.

November 2. tf

TWELVE MONTHS CREDIT.

NOTICE.

On the 28th day of May next, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on a credit of twelve months, the purchaſer giving notes with approved endorſers,

ALL THE GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE,

belonging to the Eſtate of the late George Hunter, in Fairfax ſtreet, Alexandria, conſiſting of a general aſſortment of well choſen

DRY GOODS,

ſuitable for the preſent and approaching ſeaſon, together with a quantity of

Hardware, Crockery, and Glaſs Ware.

The creditors of the deceaſed, bringing in their accounts properly atteſted, may purchaſe to the amount thereof, they giving receipts in full for their claims.

☞ Thoſe who are indebted to the eſtate of ſaid George Hunter, by bond, note, or book account, are requeſted to make immediate payment of their reſpective dues, otherwiſe I ſhall be under the neceſſity of bringing ſuit, in order to ſatisfy the demands againſt the ſaid eſtate.

GEORGE BEARD, ADMINISTRATOR.

April 26.

FOR SALE,

ON A REASONABLE CREDIT,

A valuable Lot, on the corner of Prince and Fairfax ſtreet, on which is now ſituated the houſe occupied by Mr. Boſwell; it is 40 feet front on Prince ſtreet, and upwards of 50 feet on Fairfax ſtreet.—Poſſeſſion may be had on the 7th of June next. For further particulars apply to

GEORGE M'MUNN.

WHO HAS ALSO TO RENT,

A Houſe and Lot,

on Prince ſtreet, between Fairfax and Water ſtreets.

May 3.

Gunnery & Fortification.

YOUNG Gentlemen, who may be diſpoſed to ſtudy thoſe branches of the Mathematics, which are indiſpenſably neceſſary for all perſons who may wiſh to be Officers in the Sea or Land Service, are hereby notified, that a courſe of lectures will commence in the Mathematical School, at the corner of Fairfax and Queen ſtreets, at ſtated hours; by the help of which, the ſtudents will in a ſhort time, be enabled to take the draughts of towns, roads, rivers, bays, and countries; to lay out encampments, to apportion ground between any number of men, and to diſtribute men on any given area to the beſt advantage.

As this is intended to be a preliminary introduction to the eſtabliſhment of a Military School, early application is requeſted. Sundry experiments will be made in the courſe of every week, which will not be repeated before the expiration of certain periods, without additional expence.

For terms apply at the School.

May 1. 3t

Twenty dollars reward.

RAN AWAY from my plantation on Saturday the 7th inſtant, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the evening, (without having received any correction or puniſhment whatever) CANOR, a black negro man, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, ſtout made, has very red eyes and I belive a ſmall ſcar on his face—is a ſenſible, cunning fellow, and particularly hard of hearing in one ear, when ſpoken to with the other ear cloſed. The clothes he took with him are ſuppoſed to be one blue broad cloth coat, not much worn, with ſmall mettle buttons, one white ſhirt, one brown ditto much worn; one ſtriped muſlinet waiſtcoat and one dark cloth ditto; one round blue cloth jacket, an old felt hat, two pair of ſhoes, one of them much worn. It is ſuppoſed that he will change his name and endeavour to paſs for a free man and probably has a paſs. Whoever will take up the ſaid negro and deliver him to me or ſhall have him ſecured in any goal ſhall receive 20 dollars, if taken in this ſtate, if out of the ſtate the above reward, paid by me living in Fairfax County near Fall Church Virginia.

JAMES FERGUSON.

May 1. 3t

JUST LANDED,

AND FOR SALE BY

JOHN G. LADD,

8 pipes French Brandy,
7 hogſheads of Linſeed Oil,
50 barrels Beer,
10 do. Mackerell,
8000 lb. Soal Leather,
A few bales Ravens' Duck,
Ruſſia Sheeting and American Sail cloth,
20 pieces painted Oil cloths,
20 casks aſſorted and cut nails,
And a quantity of Tow Cloth.

March 10.

NOMONY MILL,

WITH two pair of Burr Stones, a never failing head of water, and navigation within two hundred yards of the Mill, may be rented for 7, 5, or 21 years, if application is immediately made in perſon, or by letter, poſtage paid, to John James Mound, at Nomony Hall, in Weſtmoreland county.

May 1.

ELLIS PRICE,

Has juſt opened and for ſale at his Store in Fairfax ſtreet, next door to Mr. Ruſſel's and oppoſite Mr. Hampſon's Stores,

A HANDSOME AND GENERAL COLLECTION OF

BOOKS.

THE FOLLOWING ARE A PART.

Adam's Rome, 2 vols.	——— Rambler, 2 vols.
——— France, 2 vols.	Jenyn's Works, 2 vols.
——— Spain, 2 vols.	Julian's Orations.
Andrew's American War, 4 vols.	Locke's Eſſays.
Naval Force of Britain.	Letters from Paris.
Andrew's Johnſton.	Lauderdale's Letters.
Hiſtory of France abridged.	Moore's Journal.
Art of Criticiſm.	Mahomet's Travels.
Anderſon's Narrative.	Modern Europe.
——— on Commerce.	Prieſtley's Lectures.
Anacharſis's Travels, 5 vols.	Robertſon's Greece.
Adventurer, 4 vols.	Rollin's Ancient Hiſtory.
Burke's Works, 8 vols.	Rowe's Works.
Belſham's Memoirs, 3 vols.	Ramſay's Songs.
Buchan's Fletcher and Thompſon.	Thompſon's Works.
Brydone's Tour.	Voltaire on Toleration.
Beauties of the Rambler	Varieties of Literature.
——— of Johnſton,	Voltaire Philoſophical Pieces.
——— of Shakeſpeare,	Wyndham's Travels.
——— of Sterne,	World, 4 vols.
——— of the Drama.	Bunyan's Holy War.
Biographical Dictionary, 8 vols.	Cloud of Witneſſes.
Do. Do. abridged.	Fiſher's Concordance.
Beau's Spain and Portugal.	Harvey's Letters.
Cheſterfield's Letters.	——— Sermons.
——— Advice.	Don Quixote.
Collection of Voyages, 6 vols.	Deſmond.
Carvers Travels.	Gil Blaſs.
Dibden's Songs, 4 vols.	German Gil Blas.
Dodſley's Poems.	Julia Mandeville.
Elegant Extracts, proſe.	Nature and Art.
Do. Do. verſe.	Roderick Random.
Edward's Weſt Indies.	Peregrine Pickle.
Goldſmith's England, abridged.	Miſſes Magazine.
——— Rome.	Abelard and Eloiſa.
Godwin's Juſtice.	Female Reader.
Gulliver's Travels.	Elegant Epiſtles.
German Plays.	William's Letters.
Hiſtory of America, abridged.	Bailey's Ovid.
——— of the two Acts.	Ceaſer Delphini.
Hudibras.	Cicero do.
Home's England.	Horace do.
——— Sketches.	Juvenal do.
Hume's Eſſays.	Nepos do.
——— on Suicide.	Salluſt do.
Johnſton's Works, 6 vols.	Terrence do.
——— Idler, 2 vols.	Davidſon's Virgil.
	Duncan's Cicero.
	Johnſton's Dictionary.
	Bailey's do.
	Dyches do.
	Boyers do.
	Ainſworth's do.
	Chambaud's do.
Alexander's Hiſtory of Women.	Cecilia, 3 vols.
Gordon's American War.	Italian.
American Poems.	Camilla, 5 vols.
Becaria on Crimes.	Evelina.
Briſſot on Commerce.	Haunted Cavern.
Cooke's Voyages.	Indian Cottage.
Conſtitutions.	Maria Cecilia.
Chapone's Letters.	Myſteries of Udolpho.
Dumoriers Memoirs.	Man of the World.
Delolme on the Engliſh Conſtitution.	Philip Quarl.
Waſhington's Letters.	Royal Captives.
Franklin's Works.	Romance of the Foreſt.
Freneau's Poems.	Alexis.
Religion of the Faſhionable World	Charlotte.
Pindar's Works.	Ovid.
Paine's Works.	Select Plays.
——— firſt Principles.	Rights of Woman.
Perſons of Paris.	Calender's Sketches.
Hiſtory of the United States.	——— Hiſtory of the United States.
Locke's Eſſays.	Monroe's View.
Milton's Works.	Randolph's Vindication
Art of Love.	Vattles Law of Nations.
Shakeſpeare, 8 vols.	Hawkſbury on Neutrality.
Seraphical Shepherd.	Coaſting Pilot,
Volney's Ruins.	Hiſtory of England, 12 vols. printed on fine paper, with a handſome type, elegantly bound and gilt.
Wolſtencroft's Letters.	Hiſtory of England, 12 vols. plain.
Jenyn's Lectures.	——— Continuation.
——— Evidence.	La Hume, 6 vols.
Hieroglipbick Bible.	
Hervey's Meditations.	
Fool of Quality.	
Adams's Defence, 3 vol.	Porcupine's Works, 2 vol.
	Hiſtory of Jacobiniſm.
Democratic Judge, by Porcupine.	Harper's Speech on the foreign intercourſe bill.
Meſſage from the Preſident of the United States, communicated to Congreſs, April 3d, 1798.	Anſwer to Paine's Letter to Gen. Waſhington.
Harper's Speech, relative to the conduct of France towards America.	Anſwer to Paine's Rights of Man.
	Antigallican, &c. &c. &c.

Blank Books, Writing Paper, Quills, and other Stationary.

May 1.

JOHN LAMOINE,

FAIRFAX STREET, OPPOSITE THE STORE OF MESSRS. PATTON & BUCHER,

HAS FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,

The following articles, which he will diſpoſe of on very REASONABLE TERMS for caſh or country produce, viz.

10 barrels of good New-England Pork,

4000 pair of Men, Women, Girls and Boys' SHOES, well aſſorted, by wholeſale or retail—*Theſe articles will be ſold remarkably low.*

20 barrels of Weſt-India and Eaſt-India SUGAR.

70 boxes of excellent dry COD FISH, well packed up.

15 frails of freſh FIGS.

15 barrels of WHISKEY.

He has alſo for ſale,

Several Lots and Houſes in this town.—He purchaſes and ſells Bank Stock.—Gives Caſh for Notes, or on good ſecurity—and continues to tranſact buſineſs as a Broker, and on Commiſſion, on his uſual plan. He pledges himſelf, that a ſtrict ſecrecy will be obſerved in all caſes where required.

He has likewiſe on hand, a variety of

Saddles and Bridles, Carriage and Waggon HARNESS, &c. &c.

March 24.

THE HIGH BRED IMPORTED HORSE

BEDFORD,

WAS a very good racer at New Market in England, when three years old (which was the only year he ran.) He is deſcended from the beſt ſtock there, as will appear by his pedigree below. He has covered two ſeaſons in this ſtate, and is a remarkable ſure horſe, and conſidered by all judges who have ſeen his colts, to be one of the beſt foal getters that has ever appeared in this, or perhaps any other country; his ſtock being generally very large, high formed, with excellent action, and very much like their ſire. One hundred guineas has been refuſed for a filly of his get, a eight months old.

BEDFORD was bred by Lord Grosvenor, is a moſt beautiful bay, ſix years old this ſpring, near 16 hands high, very handſome, and ſo generally known now, as a capital foal getter, that it is neceſſary only to ſay, that he will ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon, at the Bowling Green and will cover mares at two and an half guineas, the leap, (to be paid at the ſtable door) ſix guineas the ſeaſon, and nine guineas to inſure a mare being with foal, which may be diſcharged the 10th of Auguſt next, by the payment of five guineas on the firſt day of June next by the payment of twenty dollars; but if the money is paid when the mare is firſt covered, four guineas the ſeaſon, or eight for enſuring a mare to be with foal, with one dollar to the groom (in every caſe) will be received as full compenſation. Good paſturage, gratis—Servants who attend the mares may be boarded on moderate terms, and grains furniſhed at the market price. The greateſt attention will be paid to the mares, but no reſponſibility for accidents or eſcapes. Notes for ſix guineas the ſeaſon, or ten to enſure (to be diſcharged as above mentioned) muſt be ſent with the mares. The ſeaſon will commence immediately, and end the 10th of Auguſt. The enſurance money will be returned, if the mare does not prove with foal, and remains the property of the perſon who put her to the horſe, by application to

JOHN HOOMES.

Bowling Green, March 15, '98.

PEDIGREE.

I do certify, that BEDFORD was got by Dungannon, his dam Fairy, by High Flyer: grand-dam Fairy Queen by Young Cade; her dam Roubie's Black Eyes, by Crab, out of the Warlock Galloway, by Snake, and was three yearsold laſt ſpring.

GROSVENOR.

November 18, 1795.

ALEXANDRIA:

Printed every Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday,

BY

HENRY GIRD, Jun.